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Letter dated 2 September 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the work of the Security Council during the presidency of Uganda in July 2009 (see annex).

The document was prepared under my responsibility, after consultation with the other members of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ruhakana **Rugunda**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 2 September 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Assessment of the work of the Security Council during the presidency of Uganda (July 2009)

Introduction

During the presidency of Uganda, in the month of July 2009, the Security Council held 21 formal meetings, including 19 public meetings, of which two were open debates. It also held two private meetings with troop-contributing countries and 11 closed consultations.

The Council adopted five resolutions and five presidential statements. The President also read out one statement to the press and in another instance made oral remarks to the press.

Africa

Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion

On 28 July, the Security Council held an open meeting to consider the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) (S/2009/359). The Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of MINURCAT, Victor Da Silva Angelo, on the current developments in the two countries, MINURCAT operations and the deployment of the Mission.

In the discussions that followed, Council members commended MINURCAT for the contribution it is making in the affected areas of Chad and the Central African Republic and called for accelerated deployment of the Mission to enable it to better fulfil its mandate, which includes protection of civilians and humanitarian personnel. In view of the interrelatedness of the conflicts in Chad, the Central African Republic and the Sudan, members of the Council reiterated the need for the normalization of relations between the Sudan and Chad for a comprehensive and lasting peace in the two countries and the whole region. Council members called upon the two countries to use the existing bilateral arrangements agreed upon in the past, including the Dakar Contact Group, to normalize their bilateral relations.

Côte d'Ivoire

On 23 July, the Council held an open meeting on the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) (S/2009/344) and was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire and Head of UNOCI, Choi Young-Jin. He informed the Council of the significant progress in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its supplementary agreements. He outlined the main achievements, including the end of hostilities between the Forces nouvelles and the national defence and security forces; the removal of the zone of confidence that had physically divided the country; restoration of free movement of people and goods throughout the country;

successful conduct of a credible process to identify the population and register voters; the overall improvement in the human rights situation throughout the country; sustained dialogue among the main political leaders; and the revival of the economy. The Special Representative further informed the Council that, on 14 May, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire announced that the first round of the presidential elections would be held on 29 November 2009. The Council also heard a statement from the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire, Alcide Djedje, who reiterated the commitment of the Government to hold elections as scheduled on 29 November 2009. The meeting was preceded by a private meeting with the countries contributing troops to UNOCI, during which participants were briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

In the consultations that followed, members of the Council noted the assurances by the Government, as well as other political actors, that they were still committed to holding presidential elections on 29 November 2009, and stressed the need to adhere to that timeline. They called upon the Independent Electoral Commission to urgently issue a timetable with dates for the remaining processes leading to the presidential elections.

On 30 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1880 (2009), by which it renewed the mandate of UNOCI until 31 January 2010, in particular to support the organization in Côte d'Ivoire of free, open, fair and transparent elections, within the electoral timeframe. The Council also requested UNOCI to actively support the parties in the implementation of the remaining tasks under the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its supplementary agreements.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 10 July, at a formal meeting, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), Alan Doss, on the report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2009/335). He noted that action against foreign armed groups operating in the eastern part of the country had led to population displacements and serious human rights violations by the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), as well as undisciplined soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In the informal consultations that followed, Council members exchanged views and adopted a statement to the press, expressing their support for MONUC and encouraging the Mission, in collaboration with national authorities, to continue monitoring the performance and conduct of units of the Armed Forces involved in joint operations against armed groups. Members of the Council also called for the urgent and full implementation of the agreement of 23 March.

The Council members welcomed and encouraged further regional cooperation, in particular between the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda, and commended the role played by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, Olusegun Obasanjo, and his co-Facilitator, Benjamin Mkapa. The Council members also expressed grave concern over the renewed activity of illegal armed groups and condemned the targeted attacks against the civilian population by FDLR and LRA. They further expressed concern about the continuing reports of massive human rights violations, widespread sexual violence,

and continued recruitment and use of children in armed conflict. Members of the Council encouraged the Congolese authorities to continue taking further steps to fight impunity within the national security forces.

The situation in the Great Lakes region (Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas)

On 15 July, in consultations of the whole, the Council was briefed by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Lord's Resistance Army-affected Areas, Joaquim Chissano, who gave his assessment of the Juba peace talks and the outcome of his mandate as Special Envoy. His briefing came against the background of a letter dated 26 May 2009 from the Secretary-General informing the Council of his intention to suspend President Chissano's assignment as Special Envoy as from 30 June (S/2009/281). In remarks to the press by the President of the Council, members commended the Special Envoy for his significant contribution to the peace process, called on LRA to sign the Final Peace Agreement and also expressed appreciation for the readiness of President Chissano to be available should LRA finally be ready to sign the Final Peace Agreement.

Sierra Leone

On 16 July, at an open meeting, the Council was briefed by the President of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, Justice Renate Winter, and the Prosecutor, Stephen Rapp, on the work of the Special Court. The Council also heard a statement by the representative of Sierra Leone. The Council members commended the Special Court on its achievements in ensuring that those responsible for heinous crimes are brought to justice as part of the fight against impunity. They also welcomed the Special Court's completion strategy for its work.

Somalia

On 9 July, the Council held a debate on the situation in Somalia and was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, on the current political and security situation in Somalia, and by the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, Susana Malcorra, on the support package for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The Council also heard statements by the representative of Somalia, the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations and the representative of Sweden on behalf of the European Union presidency.

In the debate that followed, Council members reiterated their support for the Djibouti Agreement as a basis for the political process and for the Transitional Federal Government as the legitimate authority in Somalia. Council members condemned the recent escalation of attacks by armed groups and foreign elements against the Transitional Federal Government, the civilian population and AMISOM, and demanded an end to the attacks. Council members commended the contribution of AMISOM to lasting peace and stability in Somalia and welcomed the decision adopted by the Assembly of the African Union at its twelfth ordinary session, held at Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 1 to 3 July, to strengthen AMISOM. Council members also took note of the African Union decision at the same session requesting the Council to impose sanctions against all those, including Eritrea, providing support to the armed groups engaged in undermining peace and reconciliation efforts in Somalia and regional stability. Council members also agreed

to expeditiously consider the course of action against those undermining the Djibouti peace process. At the end of the debate, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2009/19).

On 29 July, the Council held an open meeting to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2009/373). The Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, on developments in the political, security and humanitarian situation, and heard an update on AMISOM, piracy, and the role of the international community in Somalia. The Council also heard statements from the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, Ramtane Lamamra, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Somalia, Mohamed Abdullahi Omaar. They informed the Council about the fragile situation in Somalia, especially after the recent escalation in fighting following attacks on the Transitional Federal Government by armed insurgents and foreign fighters. They pointed out however that there were some positive changes, namely, that the Transitional Federal Government was getting more organized, reasserting itself and increasingly gaining the support and confidence of the Somali people. They therefore called for increased and expedited support from the international community for the Transitional Federal Government, especially in helping to rebuild Somali security forces and State institutions.

In the discussions that followed, members of the Council reiterated their support for the Djibouti peace process, and for the Transitional Federal Government as the legitimate and internationally recognized authority. They called upon those still outside the Djibouti peace process to respond to calls for reconciliation by the Government, and to embrace peaceful means of resolving the Somali conflict. The Council members welcomed the launching on 25 July of the Joint Security Committee and the initiation of the deployment of the AMISOM police component. They condemned attacks on the Transitional Federal Government, humanitarian personnel, the civilian population and AMISOM by insurgent groups and foreign elements.

The Council later held private consultations at which it received the 120-day report from the representative of Mexico, Claude Heller, in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992); he updated the Council on the work of the Committee and the draft list of entities and individuals proposed by the Somalia Monitoring Group for consideration by members of the Council. He also informed Council members about the Group's work in the region and the repeated postponement by the Eritrean authorities of the visit by the Group to the country.

Members of the Council commended the Committee and the Monitoring Group for their work and contribution to the search for peace in Somalia and the whole region. Members of the Council, while calling upon all those supporting armed groups and sabotaging the Djibouti peace process to stop doing so, reiterated their readiness to start the process of triggering action against those who meet the designation criteria in resolution 1844 (2008), namely, undermining stability, impeding the delivery of humanitarian assistance or violating the arms embargo.

Sudan

On 17 July, the Council held informal consultations and considered the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) (S/2009/357). The Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who reported on the current political and security situation in the Sudan following his field trip to the country. He highlighted some of the challenges that were facing the Sudan in the process of implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the decision of the Permanent Court of Arbitration on Abyei that was expected on 22 July 2009, and the support extended by UNMIS in facilitating the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

Members of the Council commended UNMIS for the support it had provided in implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and for the contingency plans it was making to protect the civilian population, particularly in the Abyei area. Council members also commended the parties for the aspects of the Agreement that had so far been implemented. They expressed concern over those that had not yet been implemented fully, particularly the delays in preparations for general elections, which had been postponed to April 2010.

On 24 July, following a closed meeting with the countries contributing troops to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the Council held an open meeting to consider the Secretary-General's reports on UNAMID (S/2009/297 and S/2009/352). The Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Alain Le Roy, on the developments on the political, security and humanitarian situation, and UNAMID operations and deployment. He pointed out that while the situation on the ground had improved somewhat, the situation for millions of people who were displaced in Darfur and unable to return home remained of serious concern. The Under-Secretary-General stressed the need for implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. He welcomed the commitment of the parties to the Agreement to respect and peacefully implement the decision of the Permanent Court of Arbitration on the Abyei dispute.

The Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation, Mikhail Margelov, and the representative of the Sudan also participated in the meeting.

Council members commended UNAMID for its work and welcomed the progress in the deployment of UNAMID operations. Council members welcomed the efforts by the Joint Mediation and the Government of Qatar to achieve an agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the armed opposition groups including the Justice and Equality Movement. They further reiterated the urgent need to reach a political settlement of the Darfur conflict and called upon the parties to return to the negotiations.

On 30 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1881 (2009), by which it extended the mandate of UNAMID until 31 July 2010.

United Nations Office for West Africa

On 7 July, at an open meeting, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) (S/2009/332), which was presented by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOWA, Said Djinnit. The Council was also briefed on the

work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by the Executive Director, Antonio Maria Costa. In the informal consultations that followed, Council members commended UNOWA for its role in promoting and strengthening a regional and integrated approach to cross-border issues. They also commended the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for its initiatives in combating drug-trafficking and crime in the West African region.

On 10 July, at an open meeting under the item entitled "Peace consolidation in West Africa", the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2009/20), in which it noted with satisfaction the continued progress in the overall peace and security situation in West Africa and welcomed the positive developments in the areas of post-conflict recovery and peacebuilding, as well as improvements in governance and the rule of law.

The Council expressed its concern over emerging threats to security in West Africa, notably terrorist activities in the Sahel band, maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea, and illicit drug-trafficking. The Council commended UNOWA and requested the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to continue to develop further the active cooperation existing between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations.

Peace and security in Africa

Djibouti and Eritrea

On 21 July, the Council held informal consultations under the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa" to discuss the Djibouti-Eritrea border dispute. The Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who gave an update on the implementation of resolution 1862 (2009). He informed Council members that, since his last briefing, the situation had not changed: Eritrea was still maintaining that it had not occupied any part of Djibouti territory and continued to defy the Security Council resolution that called upon the two countries to withdraw their forces to the status quo ante. He further informed the Council that Eritrea had so far refused to engage in any diplomatic efforts to resolve the dispute peacefully despite various attempts by the Secretary-General.

In the discussions that followed, Council members expressed their regret and deep concern at the continued intransigence of Eritrea, and its refusal to recognize and resolve its border dispute with Djibouti while at the same time refusing to allow a United Nations team to visit the country and verify the situation on the ground. Council members also expressed their deep concern with Eritrea's policies in the whole Horn of Africa region, noting that its conduct was leading to escalation of conflict and undermining stability in the region and hence threatening international peace and security, and that this should not be allowed to continue indefinitely.

In view of the impasse and the volatility of the Horn of Africa region, Council members reiterated the need to keep all options for resolving the conflict open, including exploring punitive measures to put pressure on Eritrea, while at the same time continuing to pursue diplomatic efforts. In this regard Council members encouraged and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to engage Eritrea in order to resolve the border dispute with Djibouti peacefully.

Asia

Afghanistan

On 15 July, the Council unanimously adopted a statement by the President of the Council on the situation in Afghanistan (S/PRST/2009/21), in which it, inter alia, welcomed the Afghan-led preparations for the upcoming presidential and provincial council elections scheduled for 20 August 2009, and stressed that the elections should be free, fair, transparent, credible, secure and inclusive. The Council also welcomed the progress achieved by the Government on implementing the Afghanistan Compact and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy, encouraged the Government to undertake enhanced efforts in addressing issues in the areas of security, governance, the rule of law and human rights, including gender equality, and economic and social development, as well as the cross-cutting issue of counter-narcotics, and called upon the international community to continue supporting the Government's efforts.

Myanmar

On 13 July, the Council held an open meeting and was briefed by the Secretary-General on the situation in Myanmar, following his visit to the country on 3 and 4 July. He informed the Council that he had made proposals focused on three outstanding concerns: the release of all political prisoners, including Aung San Suu Kyi; the resumption of substantive dialogue; and the creation of conditions conducive to the holding of credible elections in 2010. He proposed that the senior leadership of Myanmar should enhance its cooperation with the United Nations to address the country's pressing development needs through a broad-based process involving all sectors of society. He further informed the Council that he had made clear that the international community expects the Government to deliver on the promise to make the 2010 elections inclusive, free and fair and to take necessary steps on his proposal in the near future.

The Council also heard a statement by the representative of Myanmar, who communicated his Government's priorities, which included handing over State power to a civilian government after the 2010 elections, as well as laying a good foundation for future social and economic development.

The Council members expressed support for the role of the United Nations through the Secretary-General's good offices.

Nepal

On 20 July, the Council held informal consultations on the situation in Nepal, including the work of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN). The Representative of the Secretary-General briefed the Council on the status of the peace process since the resignation of the Prime Minister, Kumal Prachanda. The members of the Council exchanged views on the peace process and reiterated the need for all parties to work together in a spirit of cooperation to take the peace process forward and create the conditions for the completion of the UNMIN mandate.

On 23 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1879 (2009), by which it extended the mandate of UNMIN for a further six months, until 23 January 2010.

Middle East

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

On 27 July, the Council held an open debate on the situation in the Middle East, during which it heard a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco. The Council also heard statements by the representative of Israel and the observer for Palestine. The Assistant Secretary-General outlined the recent international efforts to create conditions under which negotiations between the parties could resume. He recalled that the Secretary-General and members of the Quartet had met in Trieste, Italy, on 26 June, and informed the Council that the members of the Quartet underlined the need for both Israel and Palestine to implement their obligations under the road map. He also emphasized that Security Council resolution 1860 (2009) remains the main framework for a way forward in Gaza. He called for a prompt and positive response to the Secretary-General's proposal for the entry of materials needed to complete construction of housing, health and education facilities suspended since 2007 as a means to kick-start recovery in Gaza.

Members of the Council reiterated their support for the ongoing efforts to reinvigorate the peace process in all its tracks and the convening of an international conference in Moscow.

Lebanon

On 8 July, the Council held informal consultations on the situation in Lebanon, and was briefed by the Special Coordinator for Lebanon, Michael Williams, who presented the report of the Secretary-General on resolution 1701 (2006) (S/2009/330). He highlighted the latest developments in Lebanon, in particular the parliamentary elections held on 7 June, the designation of Saad Hariri as Prime Minister, and the process towards the formation of a new government. He also reported on the establishment of full diplomatic relations between Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic as one of the positive developments in the relations between the two countries, and noted that the next step to be taken would be the delineation of the common border between the two countries. He informed the Council about the current situation on the outstanding issues. The Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, who updated members on developments in the operational and security aspects of the activities of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in its area of operation. Council members welcomed the progress in the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006), as well as the successful parliamentary elections held on 7 June, and called on all parties to fully implement resolution 1701 (2006).

On 23 July, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on recent developments in southern Lebanon following an incident involving an arms explosion on 14 July and subsequent attacks on UNIFIL personnel during the ensuing investigation of the arms explosion.

Members of the Council expressed concern over the recent events, condemned the incidents against UNIFIL personnel, called for there to be no infringement on the freedom of movement of UNIFIL within its area of operation, and noted that a joint UNIFIL-Lebanese Armed Forces investigation into the matter was ongoing. They also reiterated the need for the full implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) by all parties.

Thematic and general issues

International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda

On 7 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1877 (2009) by which it, inter alia, decided to review the extension of the term of office of the permanent judges at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia who are members of the Appeals Chamber by 31 December 2009; extended the term of office of specified permanent judges until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner; extended the term of office of the permanent judges appointed to replace Iain Bonomy, Mohamed Shahabuddeen, and Christine Van den Wyngaert until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases to which they will be assigned if sooner; extended the term of office of specified ad litem judges until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner; and allowed ad litem judges Harhoff, Lattanzi, Mindua, Prandler and Trechsel to serve in the Tribunal beyond the cumulative period of service.

On the same day, the Council also unanimously adopted resolution 1878 (2009), by which it, inter alia, decided to review the extension of the term of office of the permanent judges at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda who are members of the Appeals Chamber by 31 December 2009; extended the term of office of specified permanent judges who are members of the Trial Chambers until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner; extended the term of office of the permanent judge appointed to replace Sergei Aleckseevich Egorov until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases to which he or she would be assigned if sooner; and extended the term of office of specified ad litem judges until 31 December 2010.

Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

On 6 July, the Council held informal consultations on non-proliferation and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, during which Council members expressed their grave concern and condemned the firing of several missiles by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 4 July, in yet another violation of relevant Council resolutions. They noted that the actions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had exacerbated the already heightened tension in the Korean peninsula. They called on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply with its international obligations as specified in relevant Council resolutions, including 1874 (2009), and called on all parties to refrain from any action that could aggravate the security situation in the region.

The President of the Council made remarks to the press expressing the grave concern of members of the Council regarding the actions of the Democratic People's

Republic of Korea, and emphasizing the importance of the completion of the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006).

Post-conflict peacebuilding

On 22 July, the Council held an open debate on post-conflict peacebuilding, presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda, Sam Kutesa. In his opening remarks, the Minister said that the task before the Council was to consider and refine strategies through which the United Nations, and the international community, could effectively support countries emerging from conflict to move towards sustainable peace, reconstruction, economic recovery and development. He noted that peacebuilding was premised on the fact that, without peace, development is not possible and yet, without development, peace is not durable.

The Secretary-General presented his report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (S/2009/304). He emphasized that peacebuilding entailed much more than ending war; it was about putting in place the institutions and trust that would carry people forward into a peaceful future. He said that, time and again, war-ravaged people had asked for help in establishing security and safety, restoring basic services and core Government functions, supporting a political transition and jump-starting economic recovery.

The Chairperson of the Peacebuilding Commission, Ambassador Heraldo Muñoz of Chile, said that the Commission would support national Governments in managing the difficult process of establishing clear and attainable peacebuilding priorities, working closely with United Nations country staff to ensure coordination and avoid duplication.

The Council also heard a statement by the Director of the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery of the United Nations Development Programme, Jordan Ryan, who said that effective and quick peacebuilding action was essential if countries emerging from conflict were to succeed in meeting the Millennium Development Goals. He stressed the importance of effectively linking short-term peacebuilding activities with long-term recovery and development.

The Director of the Fragile and Conflict-Affected Countries Group of the World Bank, Alistair McKechnie, stressed the need for financial accountability to maintain long-term predictable financial support. He noted that often the highest priority is personal security, justice and ending impunity, and not the easier public services.

Statements were made by participants including the Minister for Africa, Asia and the United Nations of the United Kingdom, Lord Malloch-Brown; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Somalia, Mohamed Abdullahi Omaar; the Deputy Minister for International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa, Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim; the Minister Delegate in Charge of National Defence, Veterans Affairs, Victims of War, Disarmament and Restructuring of the Army of the Central African Republic, Jean-Francis Bozizé; Council members, and representatives of 23 Member States.

At the end of the debate the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2009/23), in which it emphasized the importance of national ownership and the need for national authorities to take responsibility for the early re-establishment of the institutions of Government, restoring the rule of law, revitalizing the economy, reforming the security sector, providing basic services and

other key peacebuilding needs. The Council stressed the importance of greater coordination with the World Bank, other international financial institutions, and Member States in providing rapid, flexible and predictable funding. It reaffirmed the central role of regional and subregional organizations in peacebuilding. The Council requested the Secretary-General to report within 12 months to the Security Council and the General Assembly on progress achieved in fulfilling his agenda for action to improve the United Nations peacebuilding efforts, taking into consideration the views of the Peacebuilding Commission.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

On 17 July, following the terrorist attacks that occurred in Jakarta on the same day, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2009/22), in which it condemned in the strongest terms those terrorist attacks. The Council underlined the need to bring the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of those reprehensible acts of terrorism to justice, and urged all States, in accordance with their obligations under international law and relevant Security Council resolutions, to cooperate actively with the Indonesian authorities in this regard.